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Ad 4IX

Itinerary for Western AAA Committeemen

Reserve

Leave Jeff Davis Hotel	9:00 a.m.
Montgomery - Pike Roads - 20 miles	
Arrive Pike Roads	9:30 a.m.
Leave Pike Roads	10:00 a.m.
Pike Roads - Ray's farm - 15 miles	
Arrive Ray's farm	10:20 a.m.
Leave Ray's farm	10:45 a.m.
Ray Farm - Tuskegee Institute - 20 miles	
Arrive Tuskegee Institute	11:15 a.m.
Leave Tuskegee Institute	11:45 a.m.
Tuskegee Institute-Bentley's farm 12 miles	
Arrive Bentley's farm	12:00 M
Leave Bentley's farm	12:30 p.m.
Bentley farm - Auburn - 20 miles	
Arrive Auburn	1:00 p.m.
Leave Auburn in afternoon for Columbus, Ga.	

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FOREWORD

It is a delight to welcome you to our State. Alabama is a State of vast natural resources, as to soils, minerals, timber and waterways. The population is more than 71.9% rural. Almost the entire population is dependent directly or indirectly upon agriculture. The State has many difficult problems, such as erosion, tenancy, low income, low yields of the principal food and feed crops and a limited amount of crop land per farm person - only six acres.

Despite our many problems, I am pleased to state that commendable progress is being made in the solution of some of our most difficult ones. Approximately 95% of our farmers cooperate with the AAA program; the FSA has developed a wonderful program to aid tenants; the SCS is now operating in seven districts comprising 37 counties; the UTD farm program made possible through cooperation of the TVA has set up demonstrations teaching sound land use and the value of phosphate in the development of the conservation programs; and the Experiment Station is conducting an extensive research program to supply information for guiding the various programs. The Extension Service, through its county agents, and the several agencies in the State are working as one great team in an effort to solve our agricultural problems and develop a program of land use which will insure our farmers greater incomes and more satisfactory and secure ways of living.

I would like to call your attention to the fact that, in each of the counties which you pass through today, U. S. Department of Agriculture and Land Grant College workers have County Workers' Councils which meet periodically. County problems and programs are discussed and procedures developed at these meetings for coordination and efficiency.

I hope you enjoy your trip through Alabama.

  
P. O. Davis, Director  
Extension Service.

OCT 8 1945

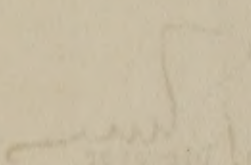


It is a delight to welcome you to our State. Alabama is a State of vast natural resources, as to soils, minerals, timber and waterways. The population is more than 2.5 million. Almost the entire population is dependent directly or indirectly upon agriculture. The State has many difficulties, such as erosion, tenancy, low income, low value of the agricultural food and feed crops and a limited amount of crop land per farm owner - only six acres.

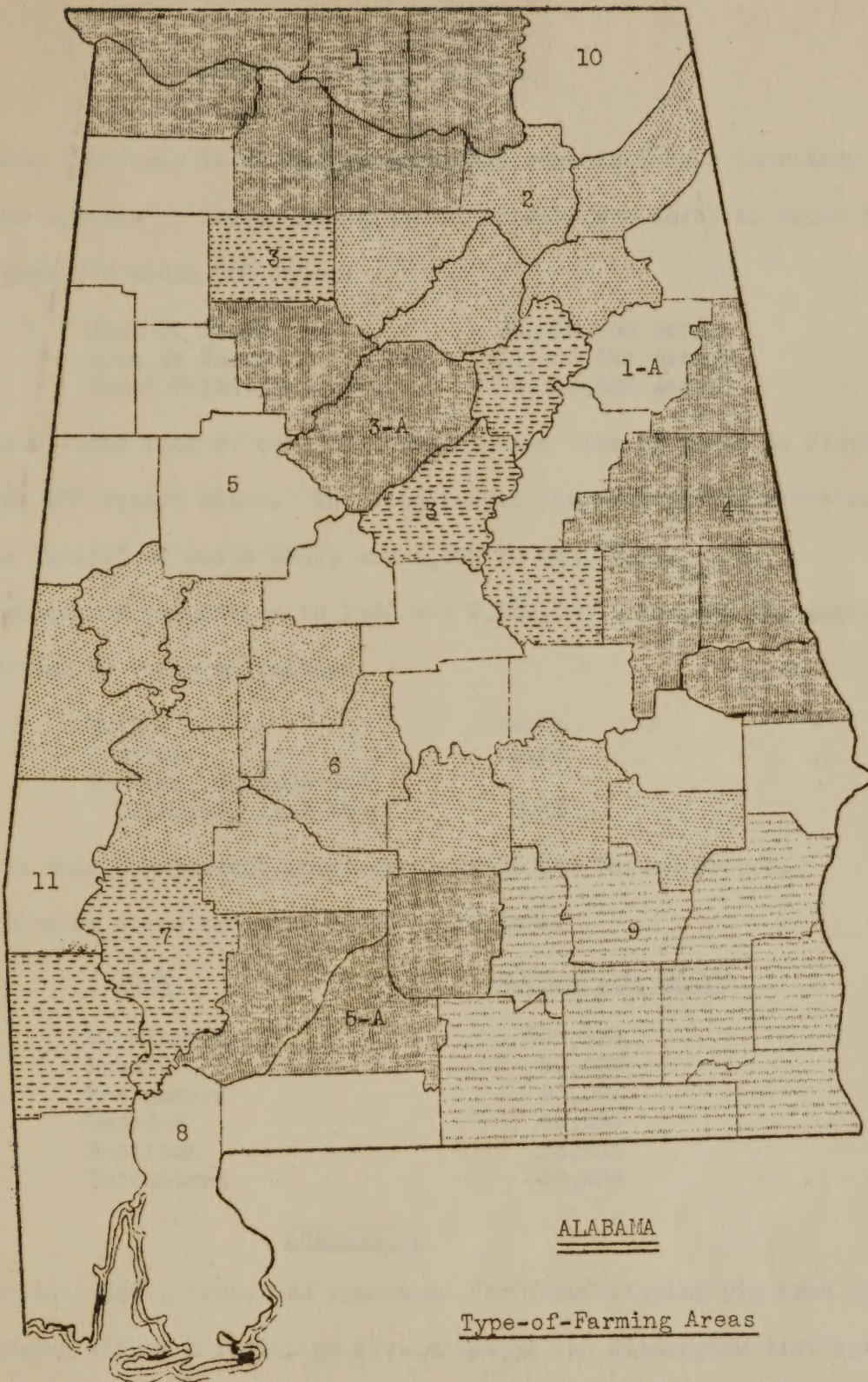
Despite our many problems, I am pleased to state that considerable progress is being made in the solution of some of our most difficult ones. Approximately 80% of our farmers cooperate with the AAA program; the FSA has developed a wonderful program to aid tenants; the SCS is now operating in seven districts comprising 35 counties; the WFO farm program with farm-land through cooperation of the TVA has set up thousands of new farming units; land use and the value of minerals in the development of the conservation program; and the Highway Division is conducting an extensive research project to supply information for guiding the various programs. The Extension Service, through its county agents, and the several divisions in the State are working as one in an effort to solve our agricultural problems and develop a program of land use which will insure our future. Great strides have been made in the development of our State.

I would like to call your attention to the fact that, in case of any condition which you may find today, U. S. Department of Agriculture and Land Grant College workers, County Agents, Extension Agents and school-fully, County Agents and workers in the extension and education services at these meetings for economic and educational.

I hope you enjoy your trip through Alabama.

  
E. O. Rouse  
Extension Service





# ALABAMA

## Type-of-Farming Areas

- |                                  |                          |                    |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Tennessee Valley              | 4. Piedmont              | 8. Coastal Truck   |
| 1-A. Limestone Hills and Valleys | 5. Upper Coastal Plain   | 9. Peanut Belt     |
| 2. Sand Mountain                 | 5-A. South Central Plain | 10. Jackson Upland |
| 3. Mountain Fringe               | 6. Black Prairie Belt    | 11. Southwest      |
| 3-A. Birmingham Industrial       | 7. Southwest Flatwoods   | Pineywoods         |





# ALABAMA

## Types of Farming Areas

1. Tennessee Valley
2. Alabama River and Valley
3. Sand Mountain
4. Mountain Range
5. Birmingham Industrial
6. Piedmont
7. Coastal Plain
8. Coastal Marsh
9. Coastal Belt
10. Jackson Upland
11. Southwest
12. Black Prairie Belt
13. Southeast
14. Pineywoods

## SOME FACTS ABOUT ALABAMA

Alabama (the name is an Indian word) was organized as a territory in 1817 and made a State in 1819. Its greatest length from north to south is 330 miles; greatest width 208 miles.

Area of State	32,818,500 Acres
Area in Farms	19,660,828 Acres
Total Cultivated Area	8,146,000 Acres

It is divided into 67 counties, the minimum size of which is fixed by statute at 500 square miles. The counties are sub-divided into voting precincts or "beats" of which there are 1,335 in the State.

The estimated population in 1936 was 2,864,000. In 1930 the population was divided by races as follows:

Whites	64.3%
Negroes	35.6%
Indians, Chinese and Japanese, less than	0.1%

Of the whites only 0.9 percent were born outside the United States.

The largest towns and cities are as follows:

<u>TOWN</u>	<u>POPULATION (1930)</u>
Birmingham	259,678
Mobile	68,202
Montgomery	66,079
Gadsden	42,585
Anniston	22,345
Tuscaloosa	20,659

### INDUSTRIAL

Minerals: Coal, iron, and limestone for manufacturing pig iron and steel, are found within a radius of five miles of the Birmingham district. Alabama produces and supplies the market with iron, steel, coal, coke and by-products of steel. It has one of the largest coal fields of suitable quality for production of high-grade coke.







Textile Mills: Textile mills employ around 38,000 people, with an annual payroll of more than 25 million dollars. It is the largest single industry in the State.

Paper Industry: Within recent years paper mills have been established at Tuscaloosa and Mobile.

Water Power: Electricity, furnished either by private industry or TVA, is now available to a large part of the State.

Miscellaneous: Marble, limestone, and other materials constitute some of the other natural resources. A modern dock system has been established at Mobile.

Climate: Normal annual temperature is 63.9 degrees F.; the average precipitation is 53.87 inches; freezing temperature rarely continues for more than forty-eight hours.

#### PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN STATE

CROP	Acres Planted		Av. Yield Per Acre	
	1938	10 Yr. Av. '27 - '36	1938	10 Yr. Av. '27 - '36
Corn	3,550,000	3,074,000	14 bu.	12.6 bu.
Cotton	2,128,000	2,903,000	243 lbs.	194 lbs.
Hay	888,000	646,000	.79 T.	.72 T.
Velvet beans	567,000	406,000	0	0
Peanuts	536,000	434,000	750 lbs.	612 lbs.
Cowpeas	414,000	228,000	.80 T.	.77 T.
Soybeans	285,000	158,000	1.05 T.	.88 T.
Oats	132,000	99,000	24 bu.	17.8 bu.
Sorghum	33,000	38,000	67 gal.	69 gal.
Sugar Cane	25,000	23,000	100 gal.	119 gal.
Wheat	5,000	5,000	13 bu.	9.9 bu.



Textile Mills: Textile mills employ about 25,000 people, and are  
 almost entirely of cotton. The total value of the output is about \$100,000,000.  
 The most important is the cotton textile industry.  
Iron and Steel: Iron and steel mills employ about 10,000 people, and are  
 almost entirely of iron and steel. The total value of the output is about \$100,000,000.  
Other Industries: Other industries include the manufacture of machinery, electrical  
 equipment, and other products. The total value of the output is about \$100,000,000.  
Transportation: Transportation includes the manufacture of ships, automobiles, and  
 other vehicles. The total value of the output is about \$100,000,000.  
Chemicals: Chemicals include the manufacture of fertilizers, explosives, and other  
 products. The total value of the output is about \$100,000,000.  
Food and Beverages: Food and beverages include the manufacture of flour, sugar,  
 and other products. The total value of the output is about \$100,000,000.  
Textiles: Textiles include the manufacture of cloth, yarn, and other products.  
 The total value of the output is about \$100,000,000.

PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN TEXAS

Crop	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	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On this trip you will see a little of three different areas, the Black Belt, the Coastal Plains area and the Piedmont area.

#### The Black Belt

First stop on this trip is in the Black Belt section of Alabama. The area enters Alabama in the midwestern point and extends southeastward across the State to a point approximately 50 miles east of Montgomery, being 170 miles long with an average width of about 30 miles. The area has experienced three drastic changes. The first came with the Civil War, the second in 1914 with the advent of the boll weevil, and the third with erosion. Once it was a leading cotton section; now it is a grass area.

#### Coastal Plains Area

After passing from Black Belt area the trip from Montgomery to Auburn will be made in the Coastal Plains area, which covers almost all of the southern one-third of the state. It has more soil types than any other area. The northern counties, the section through which we pass, grows general crops, including cotton, corn, sorgo, soybeans, cowpeas, and potatoes.

#### Piedmont Area

Most of the trip from Auburn, Ala., to Columbus, Ga., will be made through the southern tip of the Piedmont area of the state. This area covers most of eight counties in east-central Alabama. Its soils are the oldest in the Southland. They are well drained and are used for the production of cotton, corn, hay, wheat, sorgo, millet, peas, forestry, and pasturage.







Tuskegee Institute  
Tuskegee, Ala.

One of the outstanding Negro educational institutions in the United States, Tuskegee Institute's distinctive traditions and accomplishments have made it a world-wide symbol of Negro progress. It is a privately endowed institution which depends for the most part upon income from its endowment, but at the same time has accepted many state responsibilities. Its role as a sponsor of Negro Extension work and training vocational teachers carries with it the cooperation of various governmental agencies.

In the center of the campus, opposite Dorothy Hall, is the Keck statue of Booker T. Washington, who is symbolically raising the veil of ignorance from the brow of a Negro youth who is surrounded by the implements of various crafts taught at Tuskegee.

From its founding Tuskegee Institute has symbolized Booker T. Washington's philosophy of education. On its campus may be found shops in which printing, leather working, tailoring, carpentry, and other crafts were centered, and truck gardens, dairy barns, poultry houses, and field which are the laboratories in agricultural education. For the most part trades education today is devoted to the training of teachers.

Tuskegee Institute pioneered in Extension work. Prior to the Federal Smith Lever Act, Booker T. Washington succeeded in getting aid for the "Jesup Wagon," a movable school which took improved methods to rural communities in the surrounding territory. (This early idea is still carried on today through the modern Booker T. Washington school on wheels which is sponsored through the Alabama Extension Service). With the passage of the Smith Lever Act there was located at Tuskegee Institute







one of the two first Negro county agents, T. M. Campbell, who is today field agent for the Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture in the Southeast.

The Tuskegee office of the Alabama Extension Service includes a state Negro supervisory staff and one demonstrator in rural housing. Thirty-four "teams" of Negro county and home agents are working in 40 Alabama counties. Recently there was erected at Tuskegee a building which will serve as headquarters for the field agent of the Extension Service, U.S.D.A., the offices of the state staff and offices of the Macon County staff. This building is located on a piece of property deeded to the Alabama Extension Service by the Institute.

On driving through the Tuskegee campus one will see that it has an exceptional plant for an institution of its size. One of its assets is a modern library which has some 54,000 volumes and an interesting museum devoted to Negro history. The institution is visited annually by hundreds of visitors from over the United States and foreign countries.





The Alabama Polytechnic Institute,  
Auburn, Ala.

Established 68 years ago as the State's land-grant college, the Alabama Polytechnic Institute has become one of the South's leading technical institutions. The regular-session enrollment for 1939-40 was 3765 students, 3179 of whom are residents of Alabama. Enrollment for the current first term of the Summer Session is 1809.

The College's greatest expansion program was completed during the past year with the erection of 14 buildings and an athletic stadium. They include five structures in a women's dormitory group, an addition to the library, veterinary classroom and laboratory building, college hospital and health center, farm engineering building, general classroom building, physical training building, athletic stadium, nursery school and home management house for home economics students, and a new home for the President. The home formerly used by the president was transformed into a social center for women students. This building and the five new ones in the dormitory group form the Women's Quadrangle with modern facilities for 400 women students.

Enrollment by schools for 1939-40 follows: Engineering 981, Education 796, Science and Literature 623, Agriculture 477, Chemistry and Pharmacy 283, Veterinary Medicine 270, Home Economics 180, and Architecture and Allied arts 154.

Including the 3765 regular session students, the 1939 Summer Session enrollment of 2,179, and the enrollment in extension teaching and short courses for farmers, 4-H club boys and girls and veterinarians of 3807, the Alabama Polytechnic Institute during 1939-40 gave direct instruction to 9751 individuals.





## The Alabama Extension Service

From its early beginnings when farm and home agents went into counties to work with a few individual farm families who saw the need of finding better methods, the Alabama Extension Service has developed its program to the point where today it touches the lives of most of Alabama's 276,000 farm families. Geared to meet modern needs it has broadened its program in recent years and is now concentrating on reaching more and more people through community organizations, the press, visual education, and radio.

It has accepted the responsibility of education with the qualification that "until knowledge is applied, the job has not been done."

That Extension methods have been adopted on a wide spread scale in the State is indicated by the record in cotton. In the early 'teens the Extension Service was called upon to combat the boll weevil which threatened the agricultural economy of the State. Cotton production was not only saved but in recent years has averaged 40 to 50 percent above the pre-boll weevil average.

Cooperation with other agencies has had notable results in soil conservation in recent years. Hills once scarred by erosion are being rebuilt -- and on others, precious top soil is being kept in place through increasing emphasis upon soil building crops and terraces.

While increased production and soil conservation are vital concerns, it is around the farm family and its welfare that the Extension program is built. More indicative of its record is the number of farm families who are following a balanced farm program based upon wise use of land -- crops, livestock, and trees.

Some highlights of the Extension program:

There are 492 trained men and women in Extension work. Seventy-four of these are Negroes.





More than 112,000 boys and girls are organized in 4-H clubs in the State.

Some 35,000 farm women are organized in home demonstration clubs.

There are approximately 600 community organizations in which farm families of the neighborhood meet together regularly to discuss mutual problems and to work together in meeting them.

The Extension Service publishes five monthly publications with a combined circulation of close to 200,000 copies, and in addition works with radio stations and newspapers in the State in carrying an educational program to the people. For the past two years it has published Handbook of Alabama Agriculture.

A current program which demonstrates the effectiveness of the Extension Service is Alabama's participation in the mattress making campaign. Approximately 185,000 applications have been received for cotton and ticking under this program in Alabama and 70,000 mattresses have already been made. The program has been organized and administered and the people taught to make mattresses through an effective working relationship with hundreds of local leaders.





## THE ALABAMA EXPERIMENT STATION

### Research Program

Some of the objects and purposes of the research work of the agricultural experiment stations have been stated as the making of investigations and experiments bearing directly on the production, manufacture, preparation, use, distribution, and marketing of agricultural products including such scientific research as held for their purposes the establishment and maintenance of a permanent and efficient agricultural industry, and such economic and social investigations and have for their purposes the development and improvement of the rural home and rural life. It is obvious from this statement, quoted loosely from language of one of the Federal Acts pertaining to agricultural experiment stations, that the field of agricultural research is very broad.

A brief statement of the facilities for research of the Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station operated under the administration of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute follows:

The physical facilities include laboratories dealing with soils and crops, dairying, animal nutrition, horticulture and forestry, farm machinery, plant diseases, and insect pests. The farm area used in support of livestock and in prosecution of field experiments with crops and fertilizers amounts to more than 200 acres.

A variety of soils under a wide range of climatic conditions make it necessary to have outlying experiments best to serve local conditions.

In 1927 five branch experiment stations were established to serve some of the major agricultural areas and soil types and a number of experiment fields to serve small and less important agricultural areas and soil types.

Typical examples of outstanding results from branch stations and experiment fields follow. No attempt is made to indicate the enormous scope of the experimental work carried on at the branch stations and experiment fields due to space limitations.

#### Black Belt Substation

The Black Belt Substation, located in Dallas County near Marion Junction, is the largest (1116 acres) of the five outlying stations. Most of the work done at this station deals with livestock production. On the area will be found the principal soil types of the Black Belt - Sumter, Oktibbeha, Eutaw, Vaiden, and Bell series.

A significant and important contribution made by Black Belt Substation is the discovery of a great deficiency of phosphorus for practically all crops on all types of soil of the area. These non-productive soils may be the most productive when the proper use of fertilizer is made.

The next most important information developed is the adaptability of certain crops to particular soil types. Other important findings are that phosphate applications are essential for good pasture on all soil series and that phosphate and lime are essential on acid lands of the Black Belt for excellent pastures.





The desirable plants to have in a well-fertilized pasture have been determined. One of the greatest drawbacks in livestock production is that of carrying cows through winter at a reasonable cost. At the Black Belt Substation experiments have been conducted which show that dead Johnson grass in the fall may be grazed by cows which greatly aids in the winter feed problem.

#### Tennessee Valley Substation

It is located at Belle Mina in Limestone County and contains 240 acres of red valley soils. The possibility of growing alfalfa and other perennial hay crops is among the most important experiments at this substation. It has been definitely proved that very high yields of these crops may be produced on average red land of the Valley. The addition of both lime and phosphate is necessary for alfalfa, but lespedeza may be grown quite satisfactorily with applications of phosphate only.

When the experiment station was started, it was not believed possible that heavy crops of vetch might be grown and turned under in time for a following cotton crop. However, every year since the station was established excellent crops of vetch (sufficient to produce a bale of cotton per acre) have been grown and turned under. This substation has determined what is necessary for production of good pastures in the area. The permanent pasture on the substation has lead many farmers to develop pastures of their own.

#### Sand Mountain Substation

This substation is located at Crossville in DeKalb County and contains 240 acres of land. The soil of practically the entire farm belongs to the Hartsells series, the predominating soil of the Sand Mountain area.

Among the very striking experiments conducted at this station are those concerning fertilizers for cotton and corn. Since the station was established average yields of a bale of cotton per acre and 35 bushels of corn have been maintained from use of 600 pounds per acre of a 6-8-4 fertilizer. These yields have been obtained without use of any soil-building crops.

In a soil-building program even higher yields than the above have been obtained. Cotton and corn are grown in a two-year rotation; the cotton is fertilized with 600 pounds of a 6-8-4 fertilizer and is followed by vetch in the fall with 600 pounds of 0-8-4 fertilizer. The vetch is turned in the spring for corn. No fertilizer of any kind is applied to the corn. The average yields of cotton and corn have been approximately 600 pounds seed cotton and 53 bushels of corn for the past ten years.

These figures illustrate the enormous possibility of crop production on typical Sand Mountain lands.

#### Wiregrass Substation

It is located at Headland, in Henry County, and contains 220 acres of land including soils belonging to the Norfolk and Orangeburg series.

Experiments on the Wiregrass Station are much the same as those on the Sand Mountain and Tennessee Valley stations. In addition, a hog production experiment has been in progress at this station for several years to deter-





nine the cheapest method of producing hogs in this territory. The method that has finally been developed calls for the use of green oats as a grazing crop during the winter months. This may be supplemented by waste products from the farm and by a small amount of corn. As soon as permanent pasture has developed some growth in the spring, all hogs are transferred to permanent pasture. From the permanent pasture they go on green soybeans about the first of July. Runner peanuts serve as the fattening and finishing crop. Under this procedure pigs are farrowed in the field and sold from the field. For several years in succession, hogs have been produced at less than three cents a pound on this program.

#### Gulf Coast Substation

It is located at Fairhope in Baldwin County and contains 720 acres of land.

The soils on most of this substation belong to the Norfolk series. The work at this station is devoted principally to truck crops (varieties, fertilizer experiments, and crop rotations) and forestry. The cause of failure of truck crops on new ground has been found to be due to the almost complete absence of available phosphorus in the soil and to the need of a much greater supply of nitrogen for the first year than for later years.

It has been found that large yields of cabbage can be made by increasing the amount of nitrogen rather than by applying an abnormally large supply of the three standard elements.

Experiments in commercial truck section of the State have shown that where little or no fertilizer follows the turning of summer legumes for two or three years, the continued use of the system of soil improvement involves summer legumes along with the normal application of fertilizer resulting in an increase of 76 bushels of potatoes and about 100 bushels of beans over normal applications of fertilizer without a legume.

#### Experiment Fields

Experiments similar to those described above are conducted on most of the experiment fields. No detailed account of the findings to date on the experiment fields will be given due to insufficient space.

#### Main Station

Only typical projects conducted by the various departments will be listed. No attempt will be made to point out the results of these studies.

1. Effect of various sources of nitrogen on soil acidity.
2. The feasibility of including limestone in mixed fertilizers.
3. Experiments with various cropping systems for maximum crop production.
4. Wilt resistant strains of cotton for staple and yield improvement.
5. Factors affecting the length of staple of cotton.
6. Erosion control studies.
7. The development of improved types of farm machinery.
8. Methods for curing meat.
9. Soil-conserving and soil-building crops.





10. Mineral mixtures for hogs.
11. Methods of eradication of noxious weeds.
12. Forestry studies.
13. Breeding of nematode-resistant beans.
14. Method for detecting infertile eggs.





## STATE SUMMARY

### AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

- - - - -

Approximately 95 per cent of the Alabama Farmers cooperated with the AAA in 1938 in earning \$25,977,397. In cooperating with the program they planted 617,932 acres of winter legumes, used 29,517 tons of superphosphate, 11,907 tons of lime, seeded 34,216 acres of pastures, and terraced approximately 150,000 acres. The conservation features of the program are receiving special emphasis throughout the State. Progress in this direction is shown by the fact that in a number of counties the farmers are looking to the AAA program as an aid in adopting soil conservation practices rather than a program of crop control. This attitude is rapidly spreading throughout the State.

The confidence of the people in the program is indicated by the fact that the voting for the programs for the following years have been as follows:

	<u>Per cent in favor</u>
1940	95.0
1939	91.1
1938	95.8

The amount of money earned under class 2 payments for the past three years has been as follows:

1938	\$2,353,764.00
1937	1,249,472.00
1936	1,749,452.00

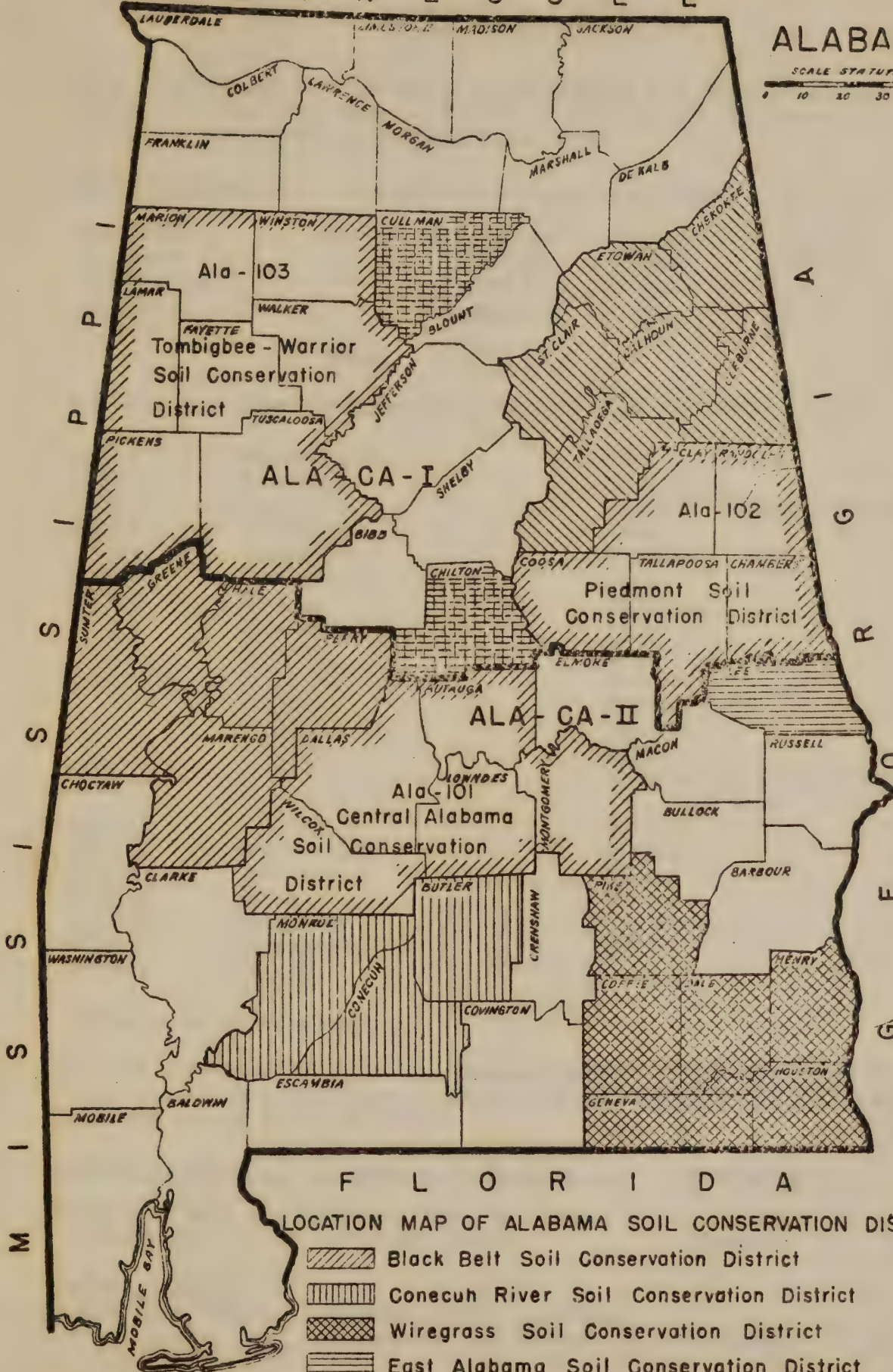










T E N N E S S E E

ALABAMA

SCALE STATUTE MILES  
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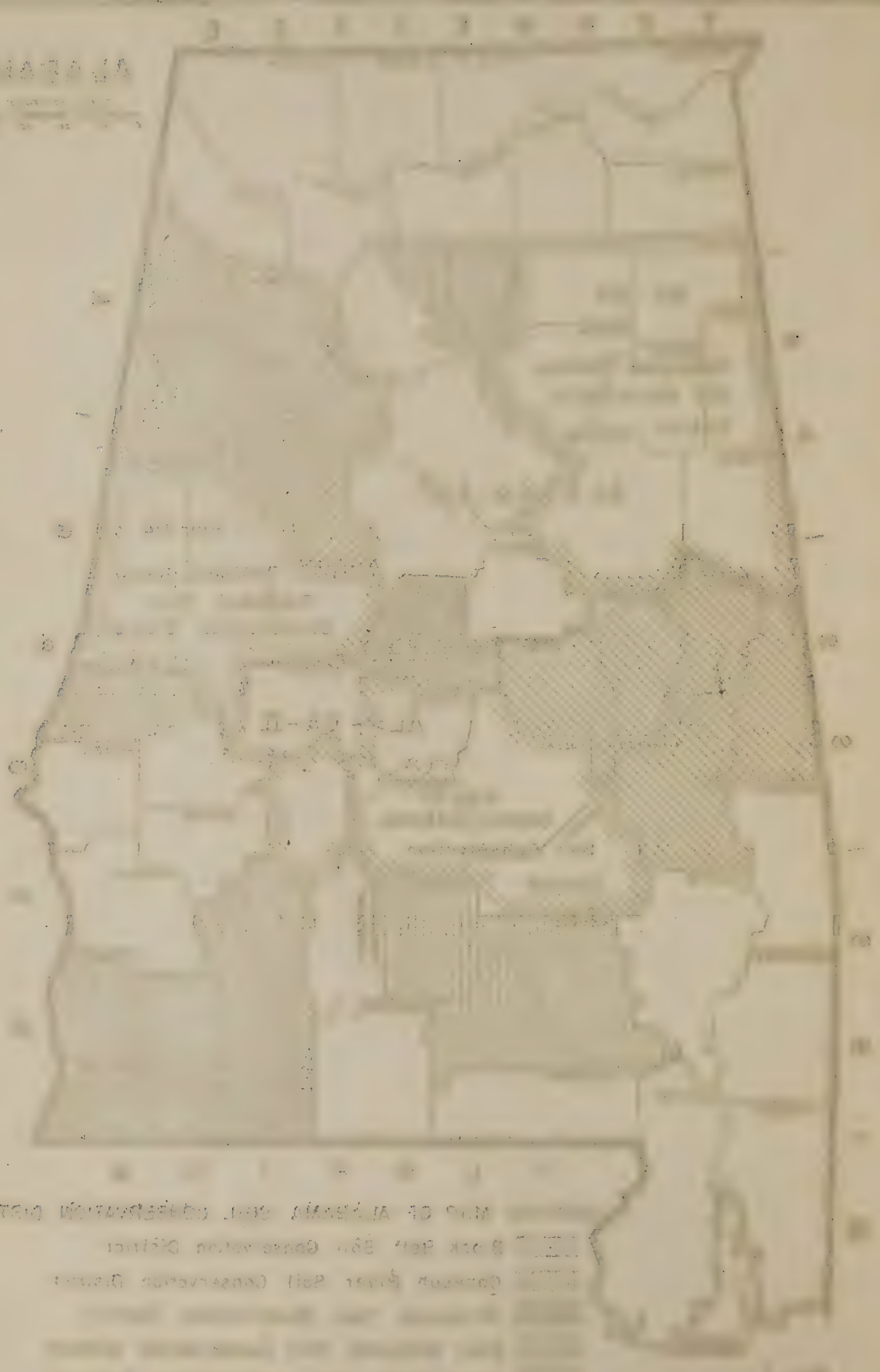
LOCATION MAP OF ALABAMA SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

-  Black Belt Soil Conservation District
-  Conecuh River Soil Conservation District
-  Wiregrass Soil Conservation District
-  East Alabama Soil Conservation District
-  Coosa River Soil Conservation District
-  Soil Conservation Service CCC Camp Area

Map 1

# ALABAMA

Scale 1:500,000  
1 inch = 40 miles



MAP OF ALABAMA SHOWING CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

Black Belt, Soil Conservation District

Coastal Plain, Soil Conservation District

Mountain, Soil Conservation District

Plateau, Soil Conservation District

Valley, Soil Conservation District



# SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

## Summary of Activities

Soil Conservation work by the U. S. Government was begun in Alabama in the Spring of 1934. Following is a list of various soil conservation activities which the Service has undertaken since 1934:

<u>Name of Project</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Date</u>
Dadeville	Approx. 118,000 ac.	Tallapoosa & Chambers	1934
Anniston	" 35,000 ac.	Calhoun	1935
Greenville	" 35,000 ac.	Butler	1935
Marion	" 31,000 ac.	Perry	1937
Total 219,000 ac.			

SCS -CCC camp demonstrations are located in the following counties:

*SCS-1	Gainesville	Sumter
*SCS-2	Dadeville	Tallapoosa
*SCS-3	Camp Hill	Parts of Tallapoosa & Chambers
*SCS-4	Brundidge	Pike
*SCS-5	Carrallton	Pickens
*SCS-6	Greensboro	Hale
*SCS-7	Clanton	Chilton
*SCS-8	Alexandria	Calhoun
*SCS-9	Auburn	Lee
*SCS-10	Greenville	Butler
*SCS-11	Linden	Marengo
*SCS-12	CLAYTON	Barbour
*SCS-13	Ashland	Clay
*SCS-14	Dothan	Houston and parts of Geneva, Dale and Henry
*SCS-15	Cullman	Cullman
*SCS-16	Monroeville	Monroe
*SCS-17	Hamilton	Marion
*SCS-18	Eutaw	Greene
*SCS-19	Talladega	Talladega
*SCS-20	Evergreen	Conecuh
*SCS-21	Roanoke	Randolph

\*Camps moved or abandoned

The Soil Conservation Service is cooperating with the following soil conservation districts established in Alabama by authority of the Soil Conservation Districts Act of March 18, 1939:

<u>Name of District</u>	<u>Counties in District</u>	<u>Headquarters</u>	<u>Area</u>
Black Belt Soil Cons. Dist.	Greene, Hale, Marengo, Perry and Sumter	Demopolis	2,490,880 ac.
Central Alabama Soil Cons. Dist.	Autauga, Dallas, Lowndes, Montgomery, and Wilcox	Montgomery	2,547,840 ac.



<u>Name of District</u>	<u>Counties in District</u>	<u>Headquarters</u>	<u>Area</u>
Conecuh River Soil Cons. Dist.	Butler, Conecuh, and Monroe	Greenville	1,679,360 ac.
Coosa River Soil Cons. Dist.	Calhoun, Cherokee, Cleburne, Etowah, St. Clair and Talladega	Anniston	2,370,560 ac.
East Alabama Soil Cons. Dist.	Lee	Opelika	398,080 ac.
Piedmont Soil Cons. Dist.	Randolph, Tallapoosa Chambers, Clay, Coosa	Dadeville	2,069,760 ac.
Tombigbee-Warrior Soil Cons. Dist.	Lamar, Fayette, Marion, Walker, Winston, Pickens and Tuscaloosa	Winfield	3,603,200 ac.
Wiregrass Soil Cons. Dist.	Coffee, Dale, Geneva, Henry, Houston & Pike	Ozark	2,322,560 ac.
Total			17,482,240

The following Land Utilization Projects are located in Alabama:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Approx. Acreage</u>	<u>Location</u>
Tuskegee	10,400	Macon County
West Alabama	87,000	Hale, Bibb, Perry & Tuscaloosa Counties.
Pea River	34,500	Dale and Coffee Counties
Southernhatchee	37,000	Lee County

Farm plans providing for operations by the Soil Conservation Service projects and SCS-CCC camps have been drawn up in cooperation with 2736 farmers on 509,382 acres in Alabama, these figures being as of December 31, 1939.

As of May 31, 1940, 880 farm plans on 177,116 acres had been prepared by Soil Conservation districts.

Listed below are a few of the important erosion control measures which have been established on farms cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service projects and CCC camps:\*

Annual strip cropping (acres).....	51,024
Perennial strips planted (acres).....	10,943
Total Area planted to Lespedeza sericea (acres).....	2,361
Total area planted to Kudzu (acres).....	16,431
Seeding and/or fertilizing of pastures (acres).....	9,652
Contour furrowing in pastures (acres).....	4,588
Acres terraced .....	141,018
Terrace outlet channels controlled by vegetation (lin.ft.).	2,621,188



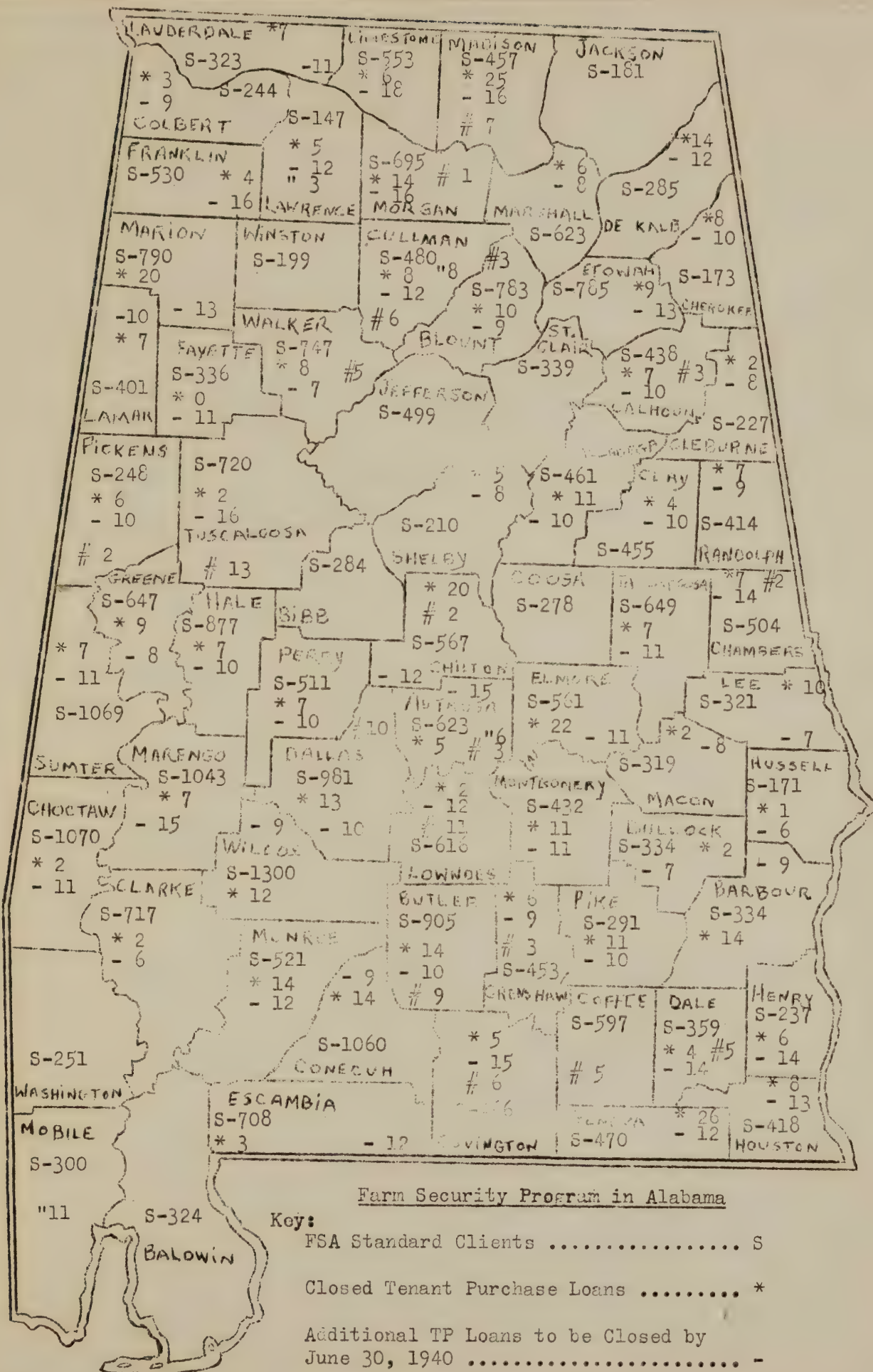


Meadow terrace outlets established (number).....	963
Number temporary dams built.....	936,826
Wildlife plantings:	
Borders seeded (lin. ft.).....	539,950
Number of shrubs planted.....	765,811
Forestry work:	
New pine plantings:	
Acres.....	19,589
Number of trees planted.....	29,455,622
Black Locust plantings:	
Acres.....	2,091
Number of trees planted.....	4,223,190
Timber stand improvement demonstration plots (acres)	5,364
Highway erosion control work:	
Number of agreements.....	23
Miles completed.....	26

\*These figures were compiled as of December 31, 1939.











## LAND-USE PLANNING IN ALABAMA

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Memorandum of Understanding and Project Agreement.--A memorandum of understanding between the Alabama Polytechnic Institute and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and a project agreement setting out the details of the project have been signed as a basis for the Land-Use Planning Project in Alabama.

Personnel.-- A State staff, consisting of project leader, assistant project leader, three field men, one statistical clerk, and one secretary was organized in January to carry out the project.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics.-- The Bureau of Agricultural Economics is represented in Alabama by Foy Holms, who has worked in close cooperation with the staff at all times.

Office.-- The State Extension Service has furnished office space for the staff, and has recently assigned a building for the exclusive use of the State Representative of the BAE and the Land-Use Planning Staff.

Plan.--The work of the project has been carried out in accordance with Work Outline No. 1, prepared jointly by the agencies of the U. S. Department of Agriculture concerned with land-use planning.

Training of Field Men.--Before starting work in the field, the three field men were given training in the State Office in procedure, preparation and use of materials, cropping systems, statistics, and other details. Their training also included lectures and field trips to study soils, attendance at meetings conducted by the Experiment Staff at substations, grouping of all three field men for work in the same community, and weekly conferences.

Division of Counties.-- One field man was assigned to each Extension Administrative district. The counties in each district were divided into two groups: intensive and non-intensive. Intensive counties are those selected for mapping work and non-intensive counties are those in which preliminary work only is to be done during the year.

Organization of Committees.--County and Community Land-Use Planning Committees have been set up in all counties in the State with the exception of fourteen.

Procedure.--(1) Intensive Counties - The procedure for intensive counties is carried out in the following order:

- a. Visit to the County Agent by the Project Leader to explain the project.
- b. Meeting of all county professional workers for an explanation of the project.
- c. Training meeting of all committees, either separately or grouped.
- d. Two series of community committee meetings for mapping, description and classification.
- e. Meeting of the county committee for mapping.
- f. Two series of community committee meetings for recommendations.
- g. Meeting of the County Committee for recommendations.







(2) Non-Intensive Counties - The work done in non-intensive counties consisted largely of the selection of committees and conferences of county professional workers.

Scope of Work in 1939.--Land-use maps have been completed and reports compiled in four counties: Coffee, Etowah, Henry, and Lee. Work is in progress in ten other counties: Autauga, Baldwin, Hale, Jackson, Lawrence, Lowndes, Marion, Marshall, Pike, and Randolph. Demand by county agents for intensive work in other counties exceeds the present administrative facilities. The project has been explained to the county agents of all counties in the State. Meetings of county professional workers have been held in 47 counties.

Research.--Research studies in analysis of AAA data and sociological factors are being carried out by the BAE under sub-project agreements between that agency and the Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

Federal and State Specialists.--Valuable aid has been given by Federal and State specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture both in research and in the development and operation of the project.

Cooperation of Other Agencies.--All agencies consulted have cooperated in a most helpful and cordial way. Personal aid, facilities, and information have been made available to the State Staff.

The Home Phase.--To develop the home phase of the project, farm women have been added to county and community land-use planning committees. Special material dealing with the farm homes and family living aspects of the project has been prepared. Women workers have attended practically all the meetings of county professional workers.

Extension Specialists.--Extension Specialists involved have been furnished information on land-use planning and their suggestions have been used. Briefs of information relative to the unified program of Lee County have been furnished to all specialists involved and in most cases they have submitted written suggestions.

Response of Committee.--Members of county and community land-use planning committees have shown an intense interest in the project, and a practical knowledge of physical differences in the land and of conditions and problems of land-use. Their hearty cooperation and the results of their work have been gratifying.



(2) For instance, the work done in the past has been concentrated largely on the collection of statistics and the carrying out of county professional work.

Work of the past is being continued and reports compiled in the counties of Adams, Baker, Benton, Blaine, Butte, Cascade, Clallam, Clatsop, Columbia, Cowlitz, Douglas, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Grays Harbor, Humboldt, Jefferson, Lewis, Lincoln, Mason, Multnomah, Okanogan, Pierce, and San Juan. The work in other counties extends the present administrative activities. The project has been extended to the county agents of all counties in the state. Meetings of county professional workers have been held in the past.

Research work is being carried out in the state of Washington and in the other states of the Pacific Northwest. The project is being carried out in the state of Washington and in the other states of the Pacific Northwest.

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